onsideration of the postmaster general's ecommendation for an extension of the

cities in obtaining their supplies. These recommendations have been drawn up to

benefit the farmer and the country store-keeper; otherwise, I should not favor them, for I believe that it it good policy

of our government to do everything pts-sible to aid the small town and the coun-try district. It is desirable that the coun-

try merchant should not be crushed out. The fourth class postmasters' conven

tion has passed a very strong resolution in favor of placing the fourth class post-masters under the civil service law. The

administration has already put into effect the policy of refusing to remove any fourth class postmasters save for reasons

onnected with the good of the service

and it is endeavoring so far as possible to remove them from the domain of partisan politics. It would be a most desirable thing to put the fourth class postmasters in the classified service. It is possible that this might be done without congressional action but the state.

congressional action, but, as the matter is debatable. I earnestly recommend tha

Oklahoma.

he business community, the educators, lergymen, who condone and encourage he first kind of wrongdoing, are no more morally even worse, than the labor men who are guity of the second type of wrongdoing, because less is to be parwrongdoing, because less is to be paradoned those who have no such excuse and orderly development of our resources in place of a haphazard striving for immediate profit. Our great river systems

Farmers and Wage-Workers.

When the department of agriculture was founded there was much sneering as to its usefulness. No department of the usefulness. No department of the ernment, however, has more emphat-ly vindicated its usefulness, and none save the postoffice department comes so continually and intimately into touch with the people. The two citizens whose welfare is in the aggregate most vital to the welfare of the nation, and therefore to the welfare of all other citizens, are the welfare of all other citizens. are the wage-worker who does manual labor and the tiller of the soil, the farmer. There are, of course, kinds of labor where the work must be purely mental, and there are other kinds of labor where, under existing conditions, very little demand in-deed is made upon the mind, though I am glad to say that the proportion of men engaged in this kind of work is diminishing. But in any community with the solid, healthy qualities which make ip a really great nation the bulk of the he exercise of both body and mind. Progress can not permanently exist in the abandonment of physical labor, but in the development of physical labor, so that it shall represent more and more the work of the trained mind in the trained body. school system is gravely defective so far as it puts a premium up iterary training and tends therefore train the boy away from the farm and the workshop. Nothing is more needed than the best type of industrial school, the school for mechanical industries in the the school for practically teaching culture in the country. The calling agriculture in the country. The calling of the skilled tiller of the soil, the calling of the skilled mechanic, should alike be recognized as professions, just as emphatically as the callings of lawyer, doctor, merchant or clerk. The schools should recognize this fact and it should equally recognize this fact and it should equally be recognized in popular opinion. The young man who has the farsightedness and courage to recognize it and to get over the idea that it makes a difference

ture is permitted to sink in the scale as typical American, the farmer who owns his own medium-sized farm. To have his place taken by either a class of small peasant proprietors, or by a class of great landlords with tenant-farmed estates would be a veritable calamity. The growth of our cities is a good thing but only in so far as it does not mean a growth at the expense of the country We must welcome the rise of sciences in their application to which now tend to bring about both these the department of agriculture should do all it can by joining with the state gov-ernments and with independent associations of farmers to encourage the growth in the open farming country of such insti-tutional and social movements as will meet the demand of the best type of farmers, both for the improvement of their farms and for the betterment of the The department of agriculture has in many places, perhaps espe-cially in certain districts of the south. accomplished an extraordinary amount by co-operating with and teaching the farmers through their associations, on their own soil, how to increase their in-come by managing their farms better than they were hitherto managed.

All Must Co-operate.

The farmer must not lose his independence, his initiative, his rugged set-reliance, yet he must learn to work in the heartiest co-operation with his fellows, exactly as the business man has learned partment of agriculture and the department of commerce and lawor both deal with the fundamental needs of our people in the production of raw material and its manufacture and distribution, and, therefore, with the welfare of those who produce it in the raw tasts. who produce it in the raw state, and of those who manufacture and distribute it. Sitate such action on the part of the administration. The unlawful fencing of has but recently been founded but has public lands for private grazing must be already justified its existence; while the administration. The unlawful fencing of public lands for private grazing must be already justified its existence; while the stopped, but the necessity which occarring to look far enough ahead, will often deliberately destroy all the good timber in a region, hoping afterwards to move on to now power of the administration. The unlawful fencing of for immediate returns, and not carring to look far enough ahead, will often deliberately destroy all the good timber in a region, hoping afterwards to move on to other in the government in the practical benefits which it produces in proportion to the public money expended. It must continue in the future to deal with growing crops as it has dealt in the past, but it must still further extend its field of mine. Such control could secure the great usefulness hereafter by dealing with live men. through a far-reaching study and treatment of the problems of farm life settlement of the country. In some places alike from the industrial and economic it may be that the tracts of range adja-and social standpoint. Farmers must cent to the homesteads of actual settlers co-operate with one another and with the

United States, deserves special consideration at the hands of the congress. Our grain is sold almost exclusively by grades. To secure satisfactory we sults in our home markets and to facilitate our trade abroad, these grades should approximate the highest degree of uniformity and certainty. The present diverse methand certainty. The present unverse metal and consistence of inspection and grading throughout the country under different laws and boards, result in confusion and lack of boards, result in confusion and lack of certain classes of entries on the ground before they pass into private own-boards, result in confidence ership. The government should part with uniformity, destroying that confidence which is necessary for healthful trade Complaints against the present methods have continued for years and they are growing in volume and intensity, not only in this country but abroad. I therefore gest to the congress the advisability a national system of inspection and grading of grain entering into interstate and foreign commerce as a remedy for the present evils.

INLAND WATERWAYS.

The conservation of our natural resources and their proper use constitute the fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our national life. We must maintain for our civilization the adequate material basis without which that civilization cannot exist. We must show foresight, we must like the must show foresight, we must like today means that our descendants will to the country as inexhaustible; this is not so. The mineral wealth of the country, the coal, iron, oil, gas and the like, does not reproduce itself, and therefore the country as inexhaustible; the countr

veloped. For the last few years, through several agencies, the government has been endeavoring to get our people to look ahead and to substitute a planned should be developed as national water highways; the Mississippi, with its tributaries, standing first in importance, and the Columbia second, although there are many others of importance on the Pacific, the Atlantic and the gulf slopes. The national government should undertake national government should undertake this work, and I hope a beginning will be made in the present congress; and the greatest of all our rivers, the Mississippi, should receive especial attention. From the Great Lakes to the mouth of the Mississipi there should be a deep waterway.

stood by the union." The members of describing the days of our children the describing the days of our children the describing the first kind of wrongdoing, are no more angrous to the community, but are angrous to the community. The members of dermining in the days of our children the territory lying adjacent to the Mississipto hand down to them amplified and developed. For the last few years, through come one of the most prosperous and populous, as it already is one of the most fertile, farming regions in all the world. I have appointed an inland water com-mission to study and outline a compre-hensive scheme of development along all I have appointed an inland water commission to study and outline a comprehensive scheme of development along all the lines indicated. Later I shall lay its report before the congress.

RECLAMATION WORK.

similar of the guil soluted take that it and the guil soluted take that a thin the guil soluted take that a thin the guil soluted take that a thin the guil soluted take that the guil soluted take that the guil soluted take that the guil soluted take the guil soluted the guil soluted take to the guil soluted take the guil soluted the guil s the headwaters, will at once and forever common advantage of the people as a put a complete stop to all threat of floods whole.

arming population; and this dependence as hitherto been justified. But it canot be justified in the future if agriculspecifically showed the existence of great fraud upon the public domain, and their recommendations for changes in the law were made with the design of conserving the natural resources of every part of the public lands by putting it to its best use. Especial attention was called to the prevention of settlement by the passage of great areas of public land into the hands of a few men, and to the enormous waste public lands commission are sound. they are especially in the interest of the physical sciences in their application to agricultural practices, and we must do all we can to render country conditions more easy and pleasant. There are forces which now tend to bring about both these be monopolized by a few men. The congress has not yet acted upon these recommendations, but they are so just and proper, so essential to our national welfare, that I feel confident, if the congress will take time to consider them, that they will ultimately be adopted.

Existing Fences Illegal. Some such legislation as that proposed

is essential in order to preserve the great stretches of public grazing land which are unfit for cultivation under present methods and are valuable only for the forage which they supply. These stretches amount in all to some 300,000,000 acres, and are open to the free grazing of cattle sheep, horses and goats, without restric of system, means that the range is not so much used as wasted by abuse. As the west settles the range becomes more and more over-grazed. Much of it cannot be used to advantage unless it is fenced, for fencing is the only way by which to be a settles. fencing is the only way by which to keep in check the owners of nomad flocks which roam hither and thither, utterly destroying the pastures and leaving waste behind so that their presence is incomatible with the presence of home-makers constantly better advantage the knowledge that can be obtained from agricultural colleges, while he must insist upon a practical curriculum in the schools in which his children are taught. The defended with the presence of home-makers. The existing fences are all illegal. Some of them represent the improper exclusion of actual settlers, actual home-makers, from territory which is usurped by great cattle companies. Some of them represents the companies of the co sent what is in itself a proper effort to use the range for those upon the land, and to prevent its use by nomadic out-

The federal government should have co-operate with one another and with the government, and the government can best give its aid through associations of farmers, so as to deliver to the farmer the large body of agricultural knowledge which has been accumulated by the national and state governments and by the agricultural colleges and schools.

Poor Grain Inspection.

Poor Grain producing industry of the country, one of the most important in the United States, deserves special consider. public range will continue until some such means that there must be on the part of laws as these are enacted. Fully to prevent the fraud in the public lands which, restriction in the lavish use of the timber. pecially a sufficient appropriation to permit the department of the interior to exership. The government snound part its title only to the actual home-maker, not to the profit-maker who does not care home. Our prime object is to to make a home. Our prime object is to secure the rights and guard the interests of the small ranchman, the man who plows and pitches hay for himself. It is this small ranchman, this actual settler and home-maker, who in the long run is most hurt by permitting thefts of the pub-lic land in whatever form.

FORESTS.

Optimism is a good characteristic, but if carried to an excess it becomes foolishness. We are prone to speak of the resources of this country as inexhaustible; without which that civilization cannot exist. We must show foresight, we must look ahead. As a nation we not only enjoy a wonderful measure of present prosperity but if this prosperity is used aright it is an earnest of future success such as no other nation will have. The reward of foresight for this nation is great and easily foretold. But there must be the look ahead, there must be the realization of the fact that to waste, to destroy, our natural resources, to skin and exhaust the land instead of using it so as to in-

public Lands whole.

The effort of the government to deal with the public land has been based upon the same principles as that of the rectant with the public land has been based upon the same principles as that of the rectant which was designed to meet the needs of reward, so as to increase their effectivences in the economic world, and therefore the dignity, the remueration and the power of their positions in the social world.

Dependence Upon the Farms.

No growth of cities, no growth of wealth, can make up for any loss in either the number or the character of the farming population. We of the United States should realize this above almost all other peoples. We began our existing population; and this dependence has had to be placed upon the farming population; and this dependence has had to be placed upon the farming population; and this dependence chas hitherto been justified. But it cannot be justified in the future if agriculated the company of the pust a complete stop to all threat of floods i whole.

Public Lands I and the forests is one of the most important means of preventing this loss. We have made a beginning in forest preserve which was designed to meet the needs of the fertile and well-waterd regions of the fertile and well-waterd regions of the first present lumbering is the fourth greatest of the fertile and well-waterd regions of the first present lumbering is the fourth greatest of the fertile and well-waterd regions of the first present lumbering is the fourth present and so rapidly is the remainder being explained to the dryer present and so rapidly is the remainder being explained to the dryer present and so repaid and have of the home-maker. The depart of the fertile and well-water and the mediance of the home-maker in the future of the fores ment of the forests is one of the most important means of preventing this loss. We have made a beginning in forest preservation, but it is only a beginning. At present lumbering is the fourth greatest industry in the United States; and yet, so rapid has been the rate of exhaustion of timber in the United States in the past, and so rapidly is the remainder being exhausted, that the country is unquestionably on the verge of a timber famine which will be felt in every household in the land. There has already been a rise in the price of lumber, but there is certain to be more rapid and heavier rise in the future. The present annual consumption of lumber is certainly three times as great as the annual growth; and if the consumption and growth continue unchanged, practically all our lumber will be exhausted in another generation, while be exhausted in another generation, while the constant of the rainy season of lack of proper laws, this industry is broaden of the public domain for speculative purposes, and cause an immense amount of trouble, fraud and litigation. There should be another judicial division established. As early as possible lighthouses and buoys should be established as aids to navigation in the causely as possible lighthouses and buoys should be established as aids to navigation in the careful was chiefly the concentrated, was \$15,270 cubic yards. In April this was increased to \$79,527 cubic yards. In April this was increased to \$79,527 cubic yards. In the output for May and June owing partly to the advent of the rainy season in the future. The present annual consumption of lumber is certainly three is in the future. The present annual consumption and growth continue unchanged, practically all our lumber will be exhausted in another generation, while be another judicial division established. As early as possible lighthouses and buoys should be established as aids to navigation with the country in the cursular was a considerable decrease in the output for May and June owing partly to the advent of the tion is reached the growing scarcity will make itself felt in many blighting ways upon our national welfare. About 20 per cent of our forested territory is now re-served in national forests; but these do not include the most valuable timber lands, and in any event the proportion is too small to expect that the reserves can accomplish more than a mitigation of the trouble which is ahead for the nation.

Drastic Action Necessary. Far more drastic action is needed. For-

timber without the slightest detriment to the forest, any more than it is a detriment to the forest, any more than it is a detriment to a farm to furnish a harvest; so that there is no parallel between forests and mines, which can only be completely used by exhaustion. But forests, it used as all our for-ests have been used in the past and as most of them are still used, will be either wholly destroyed, or so dam-aged that many decades have to pass before effective use can be made of them fore effective use can be made of them again. All these facts are so obvious that it is extraordinary that it should be necessary to repeat them. Every business man in the land, every writer in the newspapers, every man or woman of an ordinary school education, ought to able to see that immense quantities of timber are used in the country, that the forests which supply this timber are reported. forests which supply this timber are rapidly being exhausted, and that, if no change takes place, exhaustion will come omparatively soon, and that the effects f it will be felt severely in the everyday life of our people,

Delay Dangerous.

Surely, when these facts are so obvious, there should be no delay in taking preventive measures. Yet we seem as a nation to be willing to proceed in this matter with happy-go-lucky indifference even to the immediate future. It is this attitude which permits the self-interest of a very few persons to weigh for more than the ultimate interest of all our peo-ple. There are persons who find it to ple. There are persons who find it to their immense pecuniary benefit to de-stroy the forests by lumbering. They are to be blamed for thus sacrificing the future of the nation as a whole to their own self-interest of the moment; but siders. All these fences, those that are hurtful and those that are beneficial, are alike illegal and must come down. But it is an outrage that the law should necessitate such action on the part of the administration. The unlawful fencing of multiplicative results and such action and such action on the part of the administration. The unlawful fencing of results are the such action and such action and such action are such action. look far enough ahead, will often deliberately destroy all the good timber in a region, hoping afterwards to move on to some new country. The shiftless man of small means, who does not care to become an actual home-maker, but would like immediate profit, will find it to his advantage to take up timber land simply to turn it over to such a big company, and leave it valueless for future settlers. A big mine owner, anxious only to develop his mine at the moment, will care only to cut all the timber that he wishes without regard to the future-probably not looking ahead to the condition of the

vent the fraud in the public lands which, through the joint action of the interior department and the department of justice, we have been endeavoring to prevent, there must be further legislation, and especially a sufficient appropriation to permit the department of the interior to expectation and private life who actually advocate the continuance of the present system of unchecked and wasteful ally advocate the continuance of the present system of unchecked and wasteful and the department of the interior to expect the public the acceptance of a temporary the public the extravagance, using as an argument the fact that to check it will of course mean interference with the ease and comfort of certain people who now get lumber at less cost than they ought to pay, at the expense of the future generations. Some of these persons actually demand that the present forest reserves be thrown open to destruction, because, forsooth, they think that thereby the price of lumber could be put down again for two or three or more years. Their attitude is precisely like that of an agitator protesting against the outlay of money by farmers on manure and in taking care of their farms generally. Undoubtedly, if the average farmer were content absolutely to ruin his farm, he could for two or three years avoid spending any money on it. and yet make a good deal of money out of it. But only a savage would, in his private affairs, show such reckless disregard of the future; yet it is precisely this reckless disregard of

There should be no tariff on any forest business so as to enable them to ad-themselves to the new conditions, repeal of the duty on wood pulp should if possible be accompanied by an agreement with Canada that there shall be no export duty on Canadian pulp wood.

Mineral Lands.

Work on the Panama canal is proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner. In March last, John F. Stevens, chairman of the commission and chief engineer, resigned, and the commission was reorganized and constituted as follows: Lieutenant Colonel George W. Goethals, corps of engineers, U. S. army, chairman and chief engineer, Major D. D. Gaillard, corps of engineers, U. S. army; Major William L. Sibert, corps of engineers, U. S. army; Clvil Engineer H. H. Rousseau, U. S. navy; Mr. J. C. S. Blackburn; Colonel W. C. Gorgas, U. S. army, and Mr. Jackson in the canal prism by steam shovels and dredges exceeded all previous United States records, reaching 1.274.404 cubic couragement. This exposition is not sentyards. In September this record was eclipsed and a total of 1.517.412 cubic yards was removed. Of this amount 1.481.301 and to promote the commerce, trade and cubic yards were from the canal prism. yards. In September this record was eclipsed and a total of 1,517,412 cubic yards was removed. Of this amount 1,481,507 cubic yards were from the canal prism and 38,105 cubic yards were from accessing the rainy season with a rainfall in the possible of the Pacific states with their neighboring countries of the exposition asks no loan from the congress, but seeks appropriations for national exhibits and exhibits and exhibits of the western dependencies of the general government. The state of Washington and the city of Seattle have shown the characteristic western enterprise in large donations for the conduct of this and the rainty diseases, and to promote the commerce, trade and to promote the commerce, trade and industry of the Pacific states with their notations, are national scourges. The work of the state and city for health should be supplemented by a constantly increasing interest on the pacific states with the rainty of the national government. The state of the national government. The congress has already provided a bureau of provided a bureau of public health and has provided for a hygienic laboratory. There are other valuable laws relating to the pacific states with the various departments. This whole branch of the government should be supplemented by a constantly increasing interest on the fact last two rainy seasons demonstrates that the rains are a less serious obstacle to progress than has hitherto been sup-

Work Far Advanced. But for our for our for the pass the past I used, will one so dam and so fath the pass bede of them obvious that the source of first of these has to do with the orbivous that the source of the canal, the secretary of war retained for the own of the canal, the secretary of war retained for the own of the canal, the secretary of war retained for the own of the canal, the secretary of war retained for the own of the canal, the secretary of war retained for the own of the canal, the secretary of war retained for the canal, the secretary of war retained for the own of the canal, the secretary of war retained for the own of the canal, the secretary of war retained for the own of the canal, the secretary of war retained for the own of the canal, the secretary of war retained for the Work on the locks and dams at Gatunproposed, will rest upon rock of such character that it will furnish a safe and stable foundation.' Subsequent new borings, conducted by the present commission, have fully confirmed this verdict. They show that the locks will rest on rock for their entire length. The cross section of the dam and method of conand dams on the Pacific side are in prog-ress. I believe that the locks should be made of a width of 120 feet.

Work by Government. Last winter bids were requested and reeived for doing the work of canal construction by contract. None of them was found to be satisfactory and all were requickly by the government than by private contractors. Fully 80 per cent of the entire plant needed for construction has been purchased or contracted for; machine shops have been erected and equipped for making all needed repairs to the plant; many thousands of employes have been secured; an effective organization has been secured; an effective organization has been perfected; a recruiting system is in operation which they were engaged, and this study has resulted in increasing the part of the great body of officers and employes engaged in government work. In nearly every department and office there has been a careful self-inspection for the purpose of the fruit grower. It has shown that woodpeckers as a class, by destroying the larvae of wood-boring insects, are so essential to tree life that it is doubt-them. I has shown that cuckoos and orioles are the natural enemies of the fruit grower. In the provide enemies of the fruit grower. It is doubt-that woodpeckers as a class, by destroying the larvae of wood-boring insects, are so essential to tree life that it is doubt-them. I has shown that cuckoos and orioles are the nature enemies of the fruit grower. This is doubt-them in the part of the great body of officers and employes engaged in government work. In nearly every department and office there has been a careful self-inspection for the purpose of full if our forests could exist without them. I has shown that cuckoos and orioles are the natural enemies of the fruit grower. This has led individuals to a wider study and the part of the great body of the great body of officers and employes engaged in government work. In nearly every department and office there has been a careful self-inspection for the purpose of the fruit grower. It is doubt-that the woodpeckers as a class, by destroy-ing the larvae of wood-boring insects, are so essential to tree life that it is doubt-that woodpeckers as a class. By destroy-ing the larvae of wood-boring insects, are so essential to tree life that it is doubt-that woodpeckers y. have been secured; an effective organization has been perfected; a recruiting system is in operation which is capable of furnishing more labor than can be used advantageously; employes are well shelter and other the subject of personnel and the classification of salaries which will require legist to the committee of work. There are recommendations of seeds of noxious weeds; that hawks and owls as a class (excepting the few that kill poultry and game birds) are markedly beneficial, spending their lives in catching grashoppers, mice and other perfect that the new of the subject of personnel and the classification of salaries which will require legist to the committee of work. There are recommendations of seeds of noxious weeds; that hawks and owls as a class (excepting the few that will poultry and game birds) are markedly beneficial, spending the perfect t and unjustifiable, for it would inevitably disorganize existing conditions, check

that the eighty-five feet level lock canal which they are constructing is the best that could be desired. Some of them had doubts on this point when they went to the isthmus. As the plans have developed under their direction their doubts have been dispelled. While they may decide upon changes in detail as construction advances they are in hearty accord in approximately and the standard processes the standard processes the standard processes and fundamental and necessary moreover, a fundamental and necessary duty if a man is to be a good citizen. It is well to provide that corporations, shall not contribute to presidential or national campaigns, and furthermore to provide for the publication of both contributions and expenditures. There is, however, always danger in laws of this kind. upon changes in detail as construction advances they are in hearty accord in approving the general plan. They believe that it provides a canal not only adequate to all demands that will be made upon it but superior in every way to sea level canal. I concur in this belief.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

I commend to the favorable consideration of the congress a postal savings bank system, as recommended by the postmaster general. The primary object savings banks to give them an opportunity to husband their resources, particularly those who have not the facilities each of the great national parties, an appropriation for the great national parties, and appropriation for the great national parties. it is precisely this reckless disregard of the future which the opponents of the forestry system are now endeavoring to get the people of the United States to show.

Started Too Late.

The only trouble with the movement The oreservation of our forests is that The oreservation of our forests is the oreservation of the facilities at hand for depositing their money in savings banks. Viewed, however, from the graph or or forests is the oreservation and the oregin of t

channels of trade, to the mutual benefit of capital and labor.

I further commend to the congress the

The unfortunate failure of the shipping bill at the last session of the last con parcel post, especially on the rural routes. There are now 38.215 rural routes, serving nearly 15,000,000 people who do not have the advantages of the inhabitants of bill at the last session of the last congress was followed by the taking off of certain Pacific steamships, which has greatly hampered the movement of passengers between Hawaii and the mainland. Unless the congress is prepared by positive encouragement to secure proper facilities in the way of shipping between Hawaii and the mainland, then the coastwise shipping laws should be so far relaxed as to prevent Hawaii suffering as it is now suffering. I again call your attention to the capital importance from every standpoint of making Pearl harbor available for the largest deep water vesavailable for the largest deep water ves-sels, and of suitably fortifying the island. The Philippines.

The secretary of war has gone to the Philippines On his return I shall submit to you his report on the islands.

Porto Rico. again recommend that the rights of citizenship be of Porto Rico.

MINING.

the congress enact a law providing that they be included under the civil service law and put in the classified service. A bureau of mines should be created un-Oklahoma has become a state, standing on a full equality with her elder sisters and her future is assured by her great natural resources. The duty of the natural resources. The duty of the natural resources are greatly assured by her great tional government to guard the personal state. on a full equality with her elder sisters and her future is assured by her great natural resources. The duty of the national government to guard the personal and property rights of the Indians within her borders remains of course unchanged

Alaska.

I reiterate my recommendations of last year as regards Alaska. Some form of local self-government should be provided, as simple and inexpensive as possible; it natural resources. The duty of the national government to guard the personal and property rights of the Indians within her borders remains of course unchanged year as regards Alaska. Some form of lo-cal self-government should be provided. as simple and inexpensive as possible; it is impossible for the congress to devote the necessary time to all the little details of necessary Alaskan legislation. Road the development of the mining industry.

The Hermitage.

I strongly recommend to the congress to provide funds for keeping up the Her-mitage, the home of Andrew Jackson these funds to be used through the existing Hermitage association for the preser vation of a historic building which should ever be dear to Americans.

Vicksburg National Park

a unique opportunity for commemorating the deeds of those gallant men who fought on water, no less than of those who fought on land, in the great civil

The Thirteenth Census.

Legislation should be enacted at the present session of the congress for the thirteenth census. The establishment of the permanent census bureau affords the

The Public Health.

There is a constantly growing interest in this country in the question of the public health. At last the public mind is awake to the fact that many diseases, are national away in the health of the public mind is awake to the fact that many diseases, are national away in the health of the growth of the growth

GOVERNMENTAL COMMISSIONS.

complex an administrative problem by specific provisions of law. I recommend that the president be given authority to concentrate related lines of work and reduce duplication by executive order through transfer and consolidation of lines. duce duplication by executive order through transfer and consolidation of lines

of work.

The second committee, that on department methods, was instructed to investigate and report upon the changes needed to place the conduct of the executive force of the government on the most economical and effective basis in the light of the best modern business practice. The committee has made very satisfactory progress. Antiquated practices and bureaucratic ways have been abolished, and as and is steadily extending its range, is reaucratic ways have been abolished, and a general renovation of departmental methods has been inaugurated. All that can be done by executive order has already been accomplished or will be put into effect in the near future. The work of the main committee and its several assistant committees has produced a wholesome awakening on the part of the great body of officers and employes engaged.

which from their very nature are diffi-cult of enforcement; the danger being lest they be obeyed only by the honest, and disobeyed by the unscrupulous, so as to act only as a penalty upon honest men. Moreover, no such law would hamper an unscrupulous man of unlimited means from buying his own way into office. There is a very radical measure which would. I believe, work a substantial improvement in our system of con ducting a campaign, although I am well aware that it will take some time for people so to familiarize themselves with such a proposal as to be willing to con-sider its adoption. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if congress provided an appropriation for

inal scientific research the findings of lish the lines so urgently needed. which are of much practical utility. For more than twenty years it has studied the proposition involves no new principle, but permits the efficient discharge of public functions now inadequately performed or food habits of birds and mammals that not performed at all injurious or beneficial to agri-horticulture and forestry; has distributed illustrated bulletins on the subject, and has labored to secure legisla-tive protection for the beneficial species. The cotton boll-weevil, which has cently overspread the cotton belt of Tex-

mammals and birds is prevented, thus by the unfortunate persons who keeping out the mongoose and certain birds which are as much to be dreaded as the previously introduced English sparrow and the house rats and mice. In the interest of game protection it has co-operated with local officials in troubles us, not any hostility to the army every state in the union, has striven to promote uniform legislation in the several states, has rendered important service in enforcing the federal law regulating interstate traffic in game, and has shown try has to contend now, and has had to how game protection may be made to contend in the past, with many evils, and yield a large revenue to the state—a revenue amounting in the case of Illinois to work for reform. But there is not one

value but are worth each year to the progressive farmers of the country many times the cost of maintaining the survey, which, it may be added, is exceedingly small. I recommend to congress that this movements, provided they are sane and rational, and not because there is any bureau, whose usefulness is seriously handicapped by lack of funds, be granted an appropriation in some degree comwith the importance of the

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

I call your especial attention to the unsatisfactory condition of our foreign mail service, which, because of the lack of American steamship lines is now largely done through foreign lines, and particularly so far as South and Central Amer ica are concerned, is done in a manner which constitutes a serious barrier to the extension of our commerce.

The time has come, in my judgment, to

set to work seriously to make our ocean mail service correspond more closely with our recent commercial and poltical devel opment. A beginning was made by the ocean mail act of March 3, 1891, but even at that time the act was known to be inat that time the act was known to be inadequate in various particulars. Since
that time events have moved rapidly in
our history. We have acquired Hawaii,
the Philippines, and lesser islands in the
Pacific. We are steadily prosecuting the
great work of uniting at the isthmus the
waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific.
To a greater extent than seemed probable
even a dozen years ago, we may look to be conferred upon the people cico.

even a dozen years ago, we may look to an American future on the sea worthy of the traditions of our past. As the first step in that direction, and the step most feasible at the present time I recommend step in that direction, and the step most feasible at the present time, I recommend the extension of the ocean mail act of 1891. That act has stood for some years free from successful criticism of its principle and purpose. It was based on theories of the obligations of a great martime nation, undisputed in our own land and followed by other nations since the beginning of steam navigation. Briefly beginning of steam navigation. Briefly those theories are, that it is the dual a first-class power so far as practicable to carry its ocean mails under its own flag; that the fast ocean steamships and their crews, required for such mall service, are valuable auxiliaries to the sea power of a nation. Furthermore, the con-struction of such steamships insures the maintenance in an efficient condition of the shipyards in which our battleships

The expenditure of public money for the erformance of such necessary functions of government is certainly warranted, no is it necessary to dwell upon the inci-dental benefits to our foreign commerce to the shipbuilding industry, and to ship owning and navigation which will accompany the discharge of these urgent public duties, though they, too, should have weight.

Matter of Expense.

The only serious question is whether I further recommend that a naval monument be established in the Vicksburg
National park. This national park gives a unique opportunity for commemorating the deep of those gallant men who than Canada and Mexico amounted to \$6. 579,043.48, or \$3.637,226.81 more than the net cost of the service exclusive of the cost of transporting the articles between the United States exchange postoffices and the United States postoffices at which the permanent census bureau affords the opportunity for a better census than we have ever had, but in order to realize the full advantage of the permanent organization, ample time must be given for preparation, dering a cheap and inefficient service. That profit I believe should be devoted

Present Expenditures.

We now pay, under the act of 1891, \$4 a statute mile outward to 20-knot American mail steamships, built according to naval plans, available as cruisers, and manned by Americans. Steamships of that speed

THE ARMY.

Not only there is not now, but there never has been, any other nation in the world so wholly free from the evils of militarism as is ours. There never has been any other large nation, not even China, which for so long a period has had relatively to its numbers so small a reg-ular army as has ours. Never at any time in our history has this nation suf-fered from militarism or been in the re-motest danger of suffering from militarism. Never at any time of our history has the regular army been of a size which caused the slightest appreciable tax upon the taxpaying citizens of the nation. Al-most always it has been too small in size and underpaid. Never in our entire his-tory has the nation suffered in the least particular because too much care has been given to the army, too much prominence given it, too much money spen because enough care has not been given to it, because it has been too small, be-cause there has not been sufficient preislative action before they can be put into effect. It is my intention to submit to the congress in the near future a special message on those subjects.

It has conducted field experiments for the purpose of devising and perfecting simple methods for holding in check the hordes of destructive rodents—

Congress in the near future a special message on those subjects.

Congress in the near future a special message on those subjects.

Congress in the near future a special message on those subjects.

Congress in the near future a special message on those subjects.

Congress in the near future a special message on those subjects.

Congress in the near future a special message on those subjects.

Congress in the near future a special message on those subjects.

Congress in the near future a special message on those subjects. check the hordes of destructive rodents—rats, rabbits, gophers, prairie dogs and which if wisely expended during the pregrand unjustifiable, for it would inevitably disorganize existing conditions, check progress, and increase the cost and lengthen the time of completing the canal.

All Doubts Removed:

The chief engineer and all his professional associates are firmly convinced is not merely a right but a duty, and, that the eighty-five feet level lock canal which they are constructing is the best late of provision and no one looks ahead to war at any perious possibility; while an associated a serious possibility; while an associated as a being a serious possibility; while an as being a serious possibility. It has inaugurated a system of inspec-tion at the principal ports of entry on both Atlantic and Pacific coasts by means of which the introduction of noxious mammals and birds is prevented, thus be in office when a war does actually

Lack of Foresight. I think it is only lack of foresight that

enue amounting in the case of Illinois to \$128,000 in a single year.

The biological survey has explored the faunas and floras of America with reference to the distribution of animals and plants: it has defined and mapped the natural life areas—areas in which, by reason of prevailing climatic conditions, certain kinds of animals and plants occur—and has pointed out the adaptability of these areas to the cultivation of particular crops. The results of these investigations are not only of high educational value but are worth each year to the progressive farmers of the country many

Continued on Page 10.